REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,368.—New Series. BOMBAY.—THURSDAY. DECEMBER 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

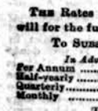
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Weeks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore	Dec. 8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Visagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Callingapatam	23
„ Cochin	10	„ Ongolgore	23
„ Alleppey	10	„ False Point	24
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
„ Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

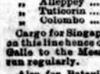
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

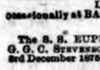
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Bunreh	22
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomrah	22
„ Muscat	10	„ Fao	23
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bushire	24
„ Linga	14	„ Linga	30
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	18	„ Jask	Jan. 1876. 1
„ Mahomerah	19	„ Muscat	4
Leaves BUSREH	19	„ Kurrachee	7
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 9 A.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1875, at 5 P.M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M., She will call at—

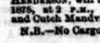
Furnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jaitapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£9	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	40	25	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	38	14-40	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies,

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
97, Upper Thames Street, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th	Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th	Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2963	500	20th	Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 30th November 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
INDIA	2293	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	18th Dec.	
MACEDONIA	2273	493	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.	

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. India.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA PACKMODAY STREET OR PARSEE AGEEAREE LANE.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd December, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Bai Janbai, widow of Khoja Munjee Laljee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim Curjaker and Shaik Mah mood bin Mahomed Ebrahim Ashteeker.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, or building thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Ageearee lane, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 331, and assessed by a assessment under No. 20, containing by admeasurement 210 6/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Parsee Ageearee lane, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a Chawl belonging, to the said both Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahamood bin Mahomed Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by the shaik Abdoola Packmaday Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of parcel or land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or Chawl, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Ageearee ane, in the sub-district of Bholeshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 331, and assessed by the assessment under No. 40, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Parsee Ageearee lane, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a passage near Parsee Ageearee, and on or towards the south by a Chawl of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahamood bin Mahomed Ebrahim Ashteeker.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence; the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, plateduare, such as a set of dish covers, hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, epergne, tea pitcher, tea set, bread basket, waiter, toast rack, biscuit box, set of spoons and forks, single and double branched table-candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables, sideboards, whatnotes, dining-room chairs, teapoys, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy, prudieu, rocking and drawing-room chairs, conversation seats, foot stools, chiffoniey, music and ornament stands, hat stands, single and four light hanging and table argand lamps, carpet, flower vases, figures, chromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome English iron painted four-post bedstead, easy cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, elegantly carved corner cupboard, towel horses, clothes basket, dispensc articles, plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., at the Godowns of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co. No. 1, Forbes Street, the undermentioned goods on account of the concerned.

Ex S. S. Deccan.

4—O M—1/8—2	Cases Black Cochineal.
4—N M—H 1/—1	do do.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, Mahogany, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, superfine plate glasses in console tables, Tucker's 2, 4, 6 and 8 light argand chandeliers, wall gerandoles, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, plated, glass and porcelain ware, first class carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 9th December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoosein Afundee, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a black Australian horse, gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15-2h, stands fire, ridden at camp exercise; a grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady, 14-1½, stands fire; 2 Guzerat bufaloes one recently calved gives from 8 to 10 seers milk per day; a hill tent with routy, &c., at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, horses, &c., the property of Major Prendergast Walsh proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, a first class full toned semi grand piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," rich Brussels carpets, handsome China gilt jars, vases and table ornaments, a first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers, in excellent order, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, over 15 hands, sets of best English brass mounted carriage harness, gas fittings, choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee,

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE PIANO, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Tent, opposite their room, Esplanade, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and procelainware, piano, &c., the property of gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets within the Fort of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December 1875, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the two storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No 19 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine streets, on the east side by Marine street and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property apply to Messrs. Bimingham, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 2nd December 1875. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY *via* Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alteration, he service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, DEC. 2ND, BY THE CARANDINI COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY THE MAGNIFICENT BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS, Being for the BENEFIT OF MADAME CARANDINI.

WANTED IN BOMBAY, A FIRST CLASS INFLUENTIAL AGENT for INDENT BUSINESS. Apply giving full particulars as to terms and class of Goods, to Mr. JAMES J. McCABE, United Service Hotel, Delhi. Mr. McCABE will return to Bombay in the early part of next year.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,700, being the 77th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,400, being the 77th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 7,840, being the 45th Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,624, being the 11th Instalment on account of the TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,564.

B. F. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and in the matter of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSHOTUMDASS VULABHDASS.....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the further hearing of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner and the hearing of the Judge's Summons dated the 11th day of October last, as to the REMOVAL of the present Liquidators and the APPOINTMENT of the new Liquidators which were to take place on the 22nd instant, have been ADJOURNED to the first day after the ensuing Christmas Vacation by the Order made on that day by the HONBLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, in the above matter. Dated this 30th day of November 1875.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LEE-WARNER,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Petitioner.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ARCHITECTURAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR on or before MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, for the PURCHASE of a PORTION of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE BUILDINGS at MAHIM.

The buildings should be pulled down and materials removed within a fortnight from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Conditions of sale and full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

J. A. FULLER, Colonel, R. E,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

OPIUM.—"BRITISH OPIUM POLICY, AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA"—We award the 1st Prize of £200 to the writer of "Let Providence Provide." And the 2nd Prize of £100 to the writer of "Fiat Justitia."

In so doing we wish to express our high appreciation of the excellence of many others of the seventy-five submitted to us.

C. E. TREVELYAN,
H. E. BARTLE FRERE,
LOUIS MALLET.

London, Oct. 1875.

NOTE BY THE DONOR.

The Author of the 1st Prize Essay is—Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Esq., Agent-General for British Columbia.

That of the 2nd is Rev. F. S. Turner, Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

To prevent misapprehension it should be stated that two other writers had adopted the motto "Fiat Justitia," but with the additional words "ruat coelum."

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates,

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with prompt itude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ..... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED, from the end of december, for about four months Address "CATHAY," *Bombay Gazette* office.

WANTED, a few EXPERIENCED CLERKS in Mercantile business. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to "E. C. B," *Gazette* Office.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .38 calibre. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* an *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

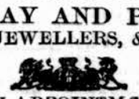
FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every cutter of an inch.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.



BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department receives special care and attention, the management confining their transactions to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, the management trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which the business has been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the business, combined with a large capital, enables them to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS.

Of Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold with space for portrait or hair;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

BRACELETS.

Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise;
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 500.

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Of Plain, chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold, with space for hair, and hook for attachment of Watch chain;
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Jewelled, with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise;
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BROOCHES MOURNING.

Of Jet and Gold, Plain, or set with Onyx or Pearl
From Rs 45 to Rs. 100.

CHAINS:

ALBERT, OR GENTLEMEN'S WATCH.

Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter and Knot, Double Ring, Snake, and other patterns;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250

CHAINS, NECK, FOR THE SUSPENSION OF LOCKETS.

Bead, Brazilian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Parisian, Snake, and other patterns;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 150.

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Brazillian, Cable, Curb, Fetter, Snake, and other patterns;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 200

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN.

Anchor, Barrel, Boot, Bucket, Button-Hook, Camera, Cannon, Canoe, and Oar, Cocked Hat, Christian Persuader, Compass, Cow, Cricket, Croquet, Cross, Falcon, Fly, Gridiron, Hammer, Key, Locomotive, Musket, Masonic, Quiver and Arrows, Umbrella;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS.

Of Plain, Chased, or Embossed Gold, and Worked; Small for Children;
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 20.
Full size from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS.

Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise
Small for Children from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.
Full size from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

LOCKETS.

For Attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain; to carry one, two, or four portraits; of Plain bright or dead; Chased, or Engraved, Gold;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.

LOCKETS.

Jewelled with Amethyst, Carbuncle, Cornelian, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, &c., &c., &c.;
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS AND LOCKETS.

Plain or Engraved Gold and Jewelled complete in case;
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 850.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Gold and Silver; ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 120.

RINGS:

GENTLEMEN, FINGER.

Plain Gold Signet, Blood Stone, Cornelian, &c., &c., or Jewelled with Diamond, Emerald, Opal, and Ruby;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 2,000.

RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF;

(Clasp, double ring, or slide,) Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF.

(Clasp, double ring, or slide),
Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Garnet, Opal, Pearl, Ruby, and Turquoise
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

RINGS, LADIES' FINGER.

Jewelled, with Coral, Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, Ruby, &c., &c.,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 355.

RINGS, LADIES' GUARD.

Plain Gold, Chased, Engraved;
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

RINGS, WEDDING, WARRANTED 22 CARAT GOLD;

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

SCARF PINS;

Crystals, Plain, or Worked Gold, Jewelled;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 100.

STUDS:

BREAST.

Plain Chased or Engraved Gold; or Jewelled with Carbuncle, Coral, Cornelian, Diamond, Pearl, & Torquoise
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 300.

COLLAR;

Plain, Chased, Engraved, or Embossed Gold and Jewelled;
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8.

SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain, bright or dead, Chased, or Engraved, Gold;
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to their Christmas Stock.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent Bottles, &c.

THE "BEATRICE" WORK BOX WRITING DESK.—The advantage possessed by this Work Box Writing Case over most others is, that when in use for writing, it presents a perfect work box; and it is not until a spring is touched, which allows the front to fall, and the flap in lid is opened, that the completely arranged stationery Case is disclosed to view. In leather, lined with quilted silk, and fitted with stationery complete. Rs. 26.

THE "LADIES'" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASES.—Thoroughly fitted with sundries. Rs 45 each.

LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE.—(Size 13 by 10 by 8), Rounded Top Russia Leather, Gilt Design, lined with Satinwood, Solid Silk Handles, Patent Turner Hinges, Locks and Fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best Stationery, Cutlery, Ivory, and Silver Articles, 2 Inkstands, Morocco Blotting Case, &c. Cash Rs. 90.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.—In superior walnutwood, rounded top, with inlaid bands and diamond pearl plate,

10 inch size	Rs. 8
11 inch size	„ 9
12 inch size	„ 10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st DEC. 1875.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY issued a notice this afternoon to the effect that:—"In consequence of the cable being broken, and the Teheran line blocked by excess of work, no telegrams from London have been received since yesterday." Both public and private messages have apparently been in like case, not a single item of commercial news having transpired from any source. The result has been that business here has been quite at a standstill, and it is difficult to say what branch has evinced most dulness. Nothing could better illustrate the entire revolution which has taken place in the trade of the port within the past few years. Before the laying of the Red Sea cable, telegrams reached us at uncertain intervals of from two to fourteen days, and business in the meantime followed its usual course, but now the interruption of communication for a single day is sufficient to throw everything out of gear, and such a contingency as the simultaneous breakdown of both lines would bring some branches of trade to an absolute lock. In the busy season so much now depends on the regular interchange of intelligence that even the present short suspension of communication might be fraught with the most serious consequences, but unless in the middle of the monsoon it could not well have happened at a more opportune moment. Telegrams or no telegrams, the lateness of the Cotton crop and other causes continue to render things exceptionally dull, even for the slack season, and unless in a few exceptional cases even some days without news would cause little difference.

In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have been on a most limited scale, without the slightest change in rates. Naturally there have been very few private bills offering, and on the other hand the Banks have shown a disposition to await the result of the biddings for Council drafts before selling freely. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d.	"

For future delivery we have not heard of anything having been done to-day, but yesterday afternoon sales of 3 months' sight Credits were effected at 1s. 9 15-16d. for all this month and 1s-10d. for all January.

On Calcutta rates continue to show a weaker tendency without anything having been done at lower rates. We call demand bills 1/16 and 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in the same dull and unaltered position.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet without special change in values. Spinning and Weaving shares are in fair request, but not at higher rates.

Cotton is unaltered in every way. In the absence of home advices buyers have refrained from operating to any extent while sellers continue to ask comparatively outside figures.

FREIGHTS are firm at £2-5s. for Liverpool by Canal Steamers. The Stelvis (s. s.) has been taken up by the speculators at this rate, and but for the very limited quantity of cargo going forward, the limited amount of tonnage available would probably lead to a material advance.

PIECE GOODS, although scarcely so active as they were a short time ago, are nevertheless in very fair demand, and a full average business is doing in the leading descriptions both from first hands and the Bazaar. Prices are not quotably altered.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd November 1875

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	65,741	0	0
Merchandize	81,616	0	0
Telegraph	564	0	0
Total Rs.	1,47,921	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1874.

Open 423½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,835	0	0
Merchandize	62,416	0	0
Telegraph	495	0	0
Total Rs.	1,16,746	0	0
Increase Rs.	31,175	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·913
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·661
Extent of cloudy sky (whole sky clouded=1)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·7
Minimum do. do.	72·8
General Direction of wind	ENE, NE, ENE, ESE, WNW NW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	185

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 534 tons, Captain W. Macgregor, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE BARQUE MARIE, 342 tons, Captain J M Guguin, will sail to-day for London via Cochin in ballast.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMPANION, 1476 tons, Captain J Roach, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, July 23rd, with a cargo of 1,899 tons coals, The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP KIT CARSON, 1016 tons, Captain G. W. Spence, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, July 30th with a cargo of 1,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. Utopia, 1,753 tons, Captain J C Grost, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Evans and infant, Mrs Alexen, child and ayah, Mrs Mocrinan and family, Master McNeil and Mr J G Atkinson.

OTTERCAPS, from Bombay for Havre was spoken, Aug 15, in lat 15.28 N. long 48 E. by the Minnie Carvill at Liver pool, with master sick, and no one able to navigate the vessel if he got worse: his mate off duty. The mate of the Minnie Carvill was put on board the Ottercapel (The Ottercaps left Pable Bay Sept 10, Kerr, master.

THE P. AND O Co's s. s. MONGOLIA, 2,833 tons, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following cargo:—1,755 packages piece goods, 161 bales twist, 39 cases wine, 14 packages provisions, and 15 cases champagne, four boxes specie, 59 boxes candles, 62 packages beads, 15 cases color, 883 teak planks, 7 cases glass, plates, 2 cases saffron, 1 box pearls, gold coins, 40 barrels flour, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Mongolia(s)	Coleman	Suez, Dec 19.
	Kit Carson	Spence	Greenock, July 13.
	Knight Companion	Roach	Liverpool, July 23.
	H. M. S. Jumna	D'Arcy	Portsmouth, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s)	Rolla	Genoa, &c.
	Glencora	Mitchell	Rang on.
	Infanta Nanina	LeFranc	Muscat.
	Utopia (s)	Groat	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Bushire Merchant, Macgregor, to Chittagong.
Barque Marie, Guguin, to London via Cochin.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee,
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Howden	Ditchburn	Liverpool, June 12.
	Edward Cardwell	Littlejohn	Liverpool, July 22.
	Lord Canning	Bentley	Liverpool, Aug 13.
	Louise	Dumberdiff	Marseilles, May 27.
27	Ambassador(s)	Williamson	Liverpool, Oct 23.
	Eldorado (s)	Kerr	London, Oct 15.
	British Nation	Darnell	London, July 22.
	Jumna	Abbott	London, Aug 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
26	Mira Duke of Argyll (s)	"	"
	Panmure	"	"
	Dunsheig	"	"
27	Chetah	"	"
	Thunderbolt	"	"

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
27	York	"	Cocanada.
	Rajpootana (s)	"	Bombay.
	Zenobia	"	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
27	Tibre (s)	"	Pondicherry and Galle.
	Scotra (s)	"	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4 Thirza, barque, Arrebery, from Newcastle.
6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
11 Lombardian, barque, Millen, from Sunderland.
12 Khedive, barque, Hoare, from Cardiff.
17 Entreenstevux, F G boat, Conrreyobbes from Surboux.
17 Hellaspont, ss, Perriam, from Cardiff.
17 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Southampton.
17 Madura, ss, Ordeman, from Batavia.
18 Sennar, E G boat, Privileggio, from Tadjoura.
19 C N, ship, Naceda, from Calcutta.
20 Juno, ss, Sturli, from Trieste.
20 Niman, ss, Barlow, from Calcutta.
20 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, from Calcutta.
20 Rodewater, ss, Richards, from Karrachee.
21 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.
22 Tebe, ss, Lucioli, from Cardiff.
22 Teheran, ss, Johnstone, from Sourabaya.
23 Groningen, ss, Kramer, from Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
19 Madura, ss, Ordeman, to Amsterdam.
20 Thirza, barque, Arrebery, to Rangoon.
20 Juno, ss, Sturli, to Bombay.
20 Niman, ss Barlow, to Southampton.
20 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, to London.
21 Rodewater, ss, Richards, to Havre.
21 Meikong, ss, Foache, to Shanghai.
22 Teheran, ss, Johnstone, to Venice.
24 Groningen, ss, Kramer, to Rotterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
Lombardian, barque, Millen, from Sunderland.
Khedive, barque, Hoare, from Cardiff.
Entreenstevux, F G boat, Conrreyobbes, from Surboux.
Hellaspont, ss, Perriam, from Cardiff.
Sennar, E G boat, Privileggio, from Tadjoura.
C N, ship, Naceda, from Calcutta.
Tebe, ss, Lucioli, from Cardiff.
Quarte, ss, Hoye, from Sourabaya.

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 5 cases ball thread, Volkart Brothers.
Guy Mannering s, 1570 plates spelter, Remington and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Antrim, 45 drums varnish, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co.
Strathclyde s, 3,011 bars iron, J M Meola; 15 cases oilmanstores, Joonas Sawoor; 9 cases oilmanstore, 1 case biscuits, and 1 case bitter, Heerjee M and sons.
Typhonus s, 265 barrels nails iron, H Clason and Co.
J C Stevenson s, 10 cases gin, and 2 cases capsules, D Cowasjee; 10 cases matches, D Suliamjee.
Travancore s, 65 cases sherry, Bolton and Co; 22 cases champagne, Bombay Club; 10 cases candles Esmal Mohamed and Co; 14 cases whiskey, Remington and Co.
Cathay s, 50 bottles quick silver, Tezpall Cuma; 6 hogsheads rum, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Utopia s, 2 cases whiskey, 1 case brandy, 1 case gin, and 2 cases sherry, W Watson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 15 cases beer, B-ll Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Utopia s. 44 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Clive s, 1784 bags linseed, Kirtick Nixon and Co; 20 bales wool, J Dawjee; 52 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee; 37 bales hemp, Nathboo Soondeejee; 20 bales wool, Topun Indurjee; 62 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchand; 45 bales wool, Moty Jetha.
India s, 7,600 packets wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 150 cut buffalo horns, P Damjee; 26 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 79 bales cotton, Nundeam Mookund; 73 bales cotton, Hasvanbhoy Thover and Co; 46 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass; 31 bales wool, Damodar Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s, 24 cases cardamoms, M Jaitha and Co; 5 bales skins, 7 cases fishmaws, and 4 cases peacocks' feathers, R Ally Rona; 300 packages cloves, H Thaver and Co; 4 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 51 packages cloves, N Goolam Hoosan; 500 bags myrabollams, J Purshotam; 933 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 97 pieces R teeth, Remtools Goolam Mahomed.
Calcutta, 3,950 bales coir yarn, M Natha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia s, 200 bales cotton, Jule Seigfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teherkask, 26 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 1⁰ bales cotton wast, Khamahomed Nansey; 19 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co, 51 bales cotton, Roopajee Ramajee.

HIGH COURT.—2ND DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Equity Side.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiqueeia vs Khoja Allarockhia Foomar. Lynch and Tobin.
Suit for further hearing.
9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittobs Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapoorjee and Thanrdass. Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.
9-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Betsejee Msharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.
271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.
432-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun and G.
5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbehee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.
566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bovey.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.
339-75—M H Khan Sha Goolabchund Namchund vs Villa Bhima and others.—Bicknell.

Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Matrimonial Suit.

445-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—T James Proctor vs B Suzana Proctor and another—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSE.

485.-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonath vs Abdool Latif Khan Mirza—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—Mr Fletcher Vussonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopali—In person Part heard —

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Boevey.
310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.
350-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Govandass Balakidass and another vs Ballaprasad Guneshdass—Jefferson and Payne.
327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.
491-75—M M Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manocklall Damodirdass—Tyebjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Hinde, Lieut, Bombay 1st Regt N I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Lucas, Lieut, Bombay Commt Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 1.

Macaulay, Captain, Bengal Commt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Keen, Major, Bengal 1st Punjaub L I, from furlough, from England.
Macnamara, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, from furlough, from England.
White, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Hime, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Trevor, Captain, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Szczepanski, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Captain, Bengal 23rd Punjab Pioneers, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Murphy, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Belgaum.

DECEMBER 1.

Graham, Vet Surg, Bengal Vet Dept, on duty, to Ferozepore.
Hume, Vety Surg, Bengal Vet Dept, on duty, to Sitapore.
Aldercot, Lieut, Bengal 9th Regt, on duty, to Aldershot.
Westbury, Lieut, Bengal 9th Regt, on leave, to England.
Blair, Col, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 10th November 1875.

The C-in-C in India, is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, subject to H M's approval :—

9th Lancers—Capt Herbert Wynne Apperley, from the 11th Hussars, to be Capt, vice Grissell, who exchanges.
11th Hussars—Capt Frank Dela Garde Grissell, from the 9th Lancers to be Capt, vice Apperley, who exchanges.
1st Battalion 3rd Regiment (the Buffs)—Sub-Lt Home Johnstone Fermoson to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873
1st Battalion 8th Regiment—Sub-Lt Henry Manley Briscoe to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
2nd Battalion 12th Regiment—Sub-Lt Quintin Hamilton Thompson to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
81st Light Infantry—Sub-Lt Alfred Ambrose Lane to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1874.
76th Regiment—Sub-Lt Robert Burrowes Leslie to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
54th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant John Gustavus Clifford Robotham to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
68th Regiment—Sub-Lt William Gordon Yate to be Lt, dated 12th Nov 1873.
70th Regiment—Lt T C Pears to be Interpreter, dated 13th Aug 1875.
76th Regiment—Qr Mr James Edward Bell, from the 89th Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Archer, who exchanges, dated 3rd Nov 1875.
89th Regiment—Qr Mr James Archer, from the 76th Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Bell, who exchanges, dated 3rd Nov 1875.
14th Native Infantry—Maj L H Williams, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, vice Col Ross, appointed to the Bgde Staff, dated 1st Sept 1875.
Capt F H Woodgate, Wing Officer, on furlough, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Williams, dated 1st Sept 1875.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers :—
1st Battalion 11th Regiment—Capt G V Meredith to rank as Capt from the 18th Sept 1873
89th Regiment—Capt W Sealy to be Maj from the 23d Oct 1875.
Attention is called to the following Home Order :—
Army Circulars, Clause 140, dated 1st Oct 1875—Regtl Establishments.
Surg Maj P W Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Head Quarters Staff and Establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th Nov 1875, and until further orders.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the 1st Nov 1875 :—
Lt C M Haggard, 4-13th Bde, R A, Driver H Mitchell, C-F Bde R H A, Private T Whitmore, 70th Foot, and Sergt W Durr, Commissariat Dept.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Sirhind Division Order, dated the 3rd Nov 1875, directing Surg H P Veitch, in medical charge of detachment 32nd Pioneers, on arrival of the wing 5th N I at Umballa, to take over medical charge of the same from Surg A Barclay, who is directed to return to Meerut, where is services are urgently required.
Meerut Division Order, dated the 29th Oct 1875, directing Surg Maj D S Smith, on the expiration of his leave, to assume medical charge of the 56th Regt, at Roorkee, until further orders.
Also directing Passed Hospital Apprentice W Marchant, doing duty with the 59th Regt, to proceed to Fatehgarh, for the purpose of accompanying a detachment 85th Regt from that station to Meerut, in subordinate medical charge of the same, and while employed on this duty to officiate as Asst Apothecary.
Presidency District Order, dated the 3rd Nov 1875, directing Surgn J C G Carmichael, M D, to assume medical charge of the left wing 39th N I at Alipore, in addition to his own duties, vice Surg W R Murphy.
Dinapore Station Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, directing Surgn W E Griffiths to do duty with the 2nd L N I, with effect from the 15th Oct last.
Dated the 4th Nov 1875, directing Surg W E Griffiths, doing duty with the 2nd N I, to proceed to Dehra Doon for duty with the 2nd Goorkhas.
11th Foot, 1st Battalion—Regtl Order, dated the 15th Oct 1875 appointing Lt R S I O'Brien to act as Interpreter, vice Sub-Lt J C O'Bryen, relieved.
109th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd Oct 1875, appointing Lt E W Murphy to act as Asst Inspr of Musketry.
14th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 16th Oct 1875, directing Capt W Campbell, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 15th idem.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 15th November 1875.

Lt Col F A Buckley, Bengal Infantry, is posted to Meean Meer for general duty.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Lt Col C B LeMesurier, R A, is directed to proceed to England to join the 7th Bgde, into which he has been promoted to travel at the public expense.
In anticipation of approval by his R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, the name of Capt C F Blackett, 4th Batn, Rifle Bgde, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regt depots, published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, page 484.
Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their Regts specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that the officers join their respective battalions without delay :—
9th Foot—Lt O Allcard, 1st Battn, and Lt E P Elmhirst, 2nd Battn.
Rifle Brigade—Capt A D Rickman, 3rd Battn, and Capt H S Brownrigg, 4th Battn.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England by an early troopship and join the Staff College by the 1st Feby 1876. They will travel at the public expense, and be available for duty with troops :—
Capt F de L Morison, 2nd Battn 1st Foot, and Lt C W Vulliamy, 1st Bn 17th Foot.
Lt A H Whitehorne is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Delhi, for duty with F Battery 19th Bgde, on arrival at the Camp of Exercise, to travel at the public expense.
The following movements of officers of R A will take place, viz :—
Lt P W H Miles, from Nowgong to Delhi, to join No 2 Batty 23rd Bgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange.
Lt W G de Jersey, from Delhi to Fyzabad, to join D Batty 19th Bgde, into which he has been permitted to exchange.
The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard, in Hindustanee, on the 8th Nov 1875 :—
Gunner C Brickley, E-11th R A, Sergt J Smith, 1-5th Fusiliers, Private W Frost, 1-5th Fusiliers, and Private M Corker, 1-5th Fusiliers.
Vety Surg G D Whitfield is transferred from Cawnpore to Allahabad, for duty with the R A, to travel at the public expense.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Meerut Division Order, dated the 5th Nov 1875, directing Surg Maj R W Berkeley, in medical charge 10th Hussars, to proceed to Umballa, for duty with the 11th Hussars, on being relieved by Surg Maj W Cattell.
Also directing Surg Maj T Bennett, attached to the 85th King's Lt Infy, to assume medical charge of R-F R H A, from Surg F J M'Gauld, M D, who reverts to Ordy with the 12th Hussars.
Rohilcund District Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, appointing Capt J C T Humfrey, 3-2nd Foot, to perform the duties of Depy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial, ordered to assemble at Ramkhet on the 8th idem.
Moollan Brigade Order, dated the 2nd Nov 1875, directing the undermentioned officers in medical charge 13th Bengal Lancers, to afford medical aid to the detachment 19th Punjab N I, in addition to their other duties, viz :—
Surg F Lyons, M D, from 25th to 29th Oct 1875, inclusive.
Surg C J H Warden, from 30th Oct 1875 until further orders.
Dera Station Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, directing Maj W G Cuthbert, V C, 16th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in room of Capt R H Salkeld, 16th N I, ordered to join the head quarters of his Regt at Jalpaiguri.
2nd Battalion 12th Foot—Battalion Order, dated the 27th Sept 1875, appointing Lt G A Godbold to be Asst Instr of Musketry (provisionally), until the arrival of Lt R T E Downe from England, with effect from the 27th idem.
1st Battalion 14th Foot—Batn Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, appointing Lieutenant T W L Penno to officiate as Asst Instructor of Musketry, during the period that Lt T M Robinson officiates as Instructor of Musketry, or until further orders, vice Lt G D Jones, holding another appointment.
40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 26th Oct 1875, appointing Lt H K Cavaye to act as Interpreter, vice Lt H F Turnbull.
69th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Oct 1875, appointing Lt F Luttman-Johnson to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 22nd idem.
73rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Oct 1875, appointing Lt W M Swiny to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 20th Oct 1875.
78th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Oct 1875, appointing Capt A J T Weichman, attached, to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Capt J L Ferris, appointed 3rd Squadron Officer.
1st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 30th Oct 1875, appointing Capt W M Molyneux, 2nd Wing Subn, and offg 1st Wing Subn to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Officer, from the date of Lieut Griffen's departure for Delhi, who has proceeded to Calcutta to appear before a medical board.
8th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Nov 1875, appointing Lieutenant Michael Morton Metcalfe to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lt A Fish, offg as Qr Mr with effect from the 15th Oct 1875.
1st Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated the 22rd Oct 1875, making the following appointments, consequent on the Departure of Lt J S Rawlins, Comdt on leave on medical certificate :—
Lt Col R S Hill, Wing Officer and offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.
Lt Col P Story, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.
Capt G Mercer, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Officer.
Capt G Yong, 2nd Wing Subn and offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr.
Capt H H Rankin, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.
Dated the 27th Oct 1875, directing Lt Col E B Clay, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, (rejoined from furlough,) to assume command of the Regt.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Nov.* 12.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Humfrey Childe-Pemberton, from the 60th Foot to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant C G Lord Kilmarnock, promoted. Dated 13th November, 1875.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John Oswa Trotter retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

1st Dragoons, Sub-Lieutenant James Bernard Nichols, from the Unattached List, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant R. M. S. Maunsell, promoted. Dated 27th June, 1875.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant John Wilson to be Captain, vice T Jessop retired. Dated 23rd October, 1875.

12th Lancers, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Denyer, from the 5th Lancers, to Sub-Lieutenant, vice H D Willock, transferred to the 11th Hussars. Dated 13th November, 1875.

14th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Guy St. Maur Palmes, from the 30th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. Kentish, promoted. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Grenadier Guards, Serjeant-Major William Leading to be Quartermaster, vice E. Collins, retired on half-Pay. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Brigade Depots, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Peyton retires on half-pay. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Payton, from half-pay, late Brigade Depot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Forbes Macbean retires on half-pay. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Forbes Macbean, from half-pay, late Brigade Depot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Thomas Gloster, retires on half-pay. Dated 13th November 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Thomas Gloster, from half-pay, late Brigade Depot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th November, 1875.

4th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Dease, from the unattached List, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice C. Evans-Gordon, transferred to the 49th Foot. Dated 21st September, 1874.

6th Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Lewis Blyth Hole, to be Major, vice Evan Bruce Gardyne, deceased. Dated 10th September, 1875.

Lieutenant George Sharp Grimble to be Captain, vice Brevet Major L. B. Hole. Dated 10th September, 1875.

7th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Dease, from the 4th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. Barton Winter, promoted. Dated 13th November, 1875.

10th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph P. H. Crowe, V. C., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice P. B. Lucas, retired on full-pay. Dated 23rd October, 1875.

Captain and Brevet Major George Ernest Bulger to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. H. Crowe, V C. Dated 23rd October, 1875.

Lieutenant Gerard Paul Townshend to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. E. Bulger. Dated 23rd October, 1875.

12th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Ensign Thomas Francis Hobday, dated 20th May, 1875, and Ensign Charles Andrews Coles, dated 28th May, 1871, is cancelled, they having subsequently been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, as Lieutenants, with anterior dates.

15th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Foster to be Lieutenant, dated 6th January 1875, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 29th April, 1874.

Lieutenant Frederick Seymour Allen to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. H. Daniel, promoted. Dated 18th September, 1875.

17th Foot, Colour-Serjeant Thomas Mayne to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Charles Grant Mansel Fasken, transferred to the 16th Foot. Dated 13th November, 1875.

19th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Ensign James Butler, dated 28th July 1869 is cancelled, he having subsequently been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with an anterior date.

20th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Michael Morton Metcalfe Festing to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd November, 1872.

Lieutenant Philip Albert Robinson is removed from his appointment as Instructor of Musketry. Dated 13th November, 1875.

23rd Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Francis Bernard retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 13th November, 1875.

33rd Foot, Captain James Knox, from half-pay, late 19th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. S. Wason, made Supernumerary, while holding the appointment of Adjutant, 6th West York Militia. Dated 13th November, 1875.

38th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Ensign Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, dated 24th January, 1870, is cancelled, he having subsequently been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

40th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Kennett Cavaye reverts to his Regiment, having resigned his appointment as Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th November, 1875.

43rd Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Captain Frederick James Mylius has been dismissed the Service by the sentence of a General Court Matrial. Dated 14th April, 1875.

45th Foot. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Ensign John Humfrey, dated 23rd July 1869, is cancelled, he having subsequently been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

46th Foot, Captain Reade Bereton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

53rd Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Coare Mein to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant M. D Messiter, who resigns that appointment. Dated 13th November, 1875.

54th Foot, Captain William Phibbs, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. N. Darnell, who exchanges. Dated 13th November, 1875.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Mordaunt Charles Boyle to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Henry Savill Marsham, who resigns that appointment. Dated 13th November, 1875.

65th Foot, Quartermaster James Linford, from the 108th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice G. Collins, who exchanges. Dated 13th November, 1875.

68th Foot, Major John Blood retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant Charles Waring Darwin to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. L. Woodland, promoted. Dated 13th November, 1875.

69th Foot, Captain Horace A. Thewles retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

70th Foot, Captain Charles Roger retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

79th Foot, Lieutenant Patrick James Frederick Graeme retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 13th November, 1875.

80th Foot, Lieutenant Henry J Johnson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. G. K. Young, who resigned that appointment previous to his retirement from the Service. Dated 5th November, 1874.

83rd Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Pery Powell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th November, 1875.

84th Foot, Captain William Nicholas Darnell, from the 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Phibbs, who exchanges. Dated 13th November, 1875.

87th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Antony Lindsay, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. W. Wildman, promoted. Dated 13th November, 1875.

106th Foot, Lieutenant A. H. Ringland Ferguson, from half-pay, late 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Sub-Lieutenant M. G. Moore, transferred to the 88th Foot. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Francis Reade Brownrigg, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. R. Coker, promoted. Dated 16th July, 1875.

108th Foot, Quartermaster George Collins, from the 65th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Linford, who exchanges. Dated 13th November, 1875.

1st West India Regiment. Charles Edward Pierse, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Frederick Foote Cutler, resigned. Dated 13th November, 1875.

2nd West India Regiment, Edwin Lond Herapath, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant B S Brookes, retired. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major James Leitch, M D, from half-pay, to be Surgeon-Major, vice Andrew Acres Stoney, retired on half-pay. Dated 13th November, 1875.

Surgeon Reginald Croft Lever, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major, vice Joseph Fletcher Lougbeed, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 16th September, 1875.

Surgeon Stanislaus James Jadowski, M.B., to be Surgeon-Major, vice William Alexander White, M.D., retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 16th September, 1875.

Surgeon-Major Edwin Drew retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 6th October

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

COLOMBO, 1st Dec.

The Prince left Beypore on Monday evening. No alligators were shot in the river.

On Tuesday there were strong head winds and a heavy swell on the sea, but otherwise the journey was uneventful to Colombo, which was reached this forenoon.

The inhabitants of Colombo expected the Prince would arrive this morning and consequently the programme was a good deal disarranged. Crowds of natives occupied the lovely shore and harbour and filled gay canoes and catamarans at the landing place, which was transformed into a handsome pavilion decorated with palm leaves, Ceylon fruits and imitation elephants. The principal Colombo officials and inhabitants were assembled.

The Prince landed at four o'clock under Royal Salutes from the Squadron and the shore battery. Entering a circular Pavilion General Street presented an address on behalf of the Legislative Council and Mr. Layard, Chairman of the Municipal Council, presented an address on behalf of the Municipality. The Municipal address was enclosed in a handsome ivory casket studded with Ceylon jewels.

The Prince then drove round Colombo and seemed much pleased at the beautiful scenery and curious population, in which all the males wear petticoats and large combs.

Governor Gregory who boarded the Serapis when she anchored dined with the Prince in the evening.

To-morrow morning at eleven o'clock the Prince will leave Colombo for Kandy on an elephant hunting expedition.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PIG-STICKING.

ALLAHABAD, 1st Dec.

Lieutenant Startin, Adjutant of the 10th Hussars, at Muttra, received such injuries while out pig-sticking on Tuesday that he died the next morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM PERAK.

PENANG, 26th Nov.

Mr. Birch's missing man has returned to the Residency. He relates that he was captured by the Malays and made his escape directly after the taking of Passir Sala, where, he says, considerable injury was inflicted on the Malays, many being wounded. Maharajah Cila (Queda ?) is forming strong stockades higher up the river, and he declares his intention of resisting our Troops to the uttermost, and that he will only give in from starvation. His Excellency the Governor is now at Penang. Preparations for the campaign are actively progressing.

STEAMER REPORTS.

COLOMBO, 1st Dec., 1-30 P.M.

H. M. S. Serapis, Osborne, and Raleigh, from Beypore, arrived.

GALLE, 1st Dec., 5-55 P.M.

French mail steamer Tigre, from China, arrived.

The 1st Goorkhas embarked for Perak in the *Ethiopia* on Saturday morning.

The Bishop of Calcutta is expected to return to Calcutta about the 13th of December.

Mr. E. C. George will, it is said, shortly return from Madras to resume duty as Postmaster of Calcutta.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that it has been decided that the period of service of Sir Richard Airey as Adjutant General shall be extended for an additional year.

The *Academy* says that another article by Mr. Gladstone will appear in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*. The same number will contain articles by Cardinal Manning, Professor Max Muller, Mr. Francis Galton, and Sir John Lubbock.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied by his family and personal staff, and by one or more of his Secretariat, will join his camp at Benares about 20th December, and will remain there to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The recent article on Turkey in the Russian *Official Gazette* is thus explained by the *Goloss* in its issue of 11th Nov. :—"This article was not intended for the foreign press, but for the enlightenment of public opinion in Russia. It contained nothing that was not already known by diplomacy, and confirmed throughout the peaceful sentiments and universal agreement of the European Powers."

The maximum and minimum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay via Turkey by the Indo-European telegraph on the 1st Dec. was 42 hours 55 minutes and 21 hours 29 minutes respectively; the average time being 30 hours. The Teheran route is reported interrupted from 5 P.M. of the 1st; only the Turkish line is now available.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—There is no difficulty in obtaining men, we are often told; yet it is a strange thing that the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment had to embark for India the other day 120 men below its establishment, and the 34th more than 70 short of its compliment, and this notwithstanding all the volunteering of which complaint has been so lately made. There is not question of doubt that short service has failed most signally, as every soldier saw from the very first that it would.

The definitive certificates of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway Company's issue of 500,000*l*. Six per Cent. Guaranteed Stock will be ready for delivery, in exchange for Scrip Certificates, on and after Nov. 15, at the offices of the Railway Share Trust Company (Limited.) It is also notified by Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., of 7, Leadenhall Street (the agents for the Nizam's Railway Company), that the amount of interest due Dec. 31 next has been despatched from India by the mail of the 8th Nov.

The oldest officer in the Bengal Cavalry, and nearly the oldest either in H. M.'s British or Indian forces, has just died at Dehra Doon, the *Pioneer* states. General Alexander Dick entered the service in October 1804, received his captaincy in the beginning of 1818, and was made General in May 1866. He served through Lord Lake's campaign in 1805, and with the expedition to Java in 1811, being present at the storm and capture of Fort Cornelis. Though he lived to nearly 90, he never once re-visited Scotland, the place of his birth.

Another good servant of the East Indian Railway Company—one of its oldest, for he was engaged in the survey of the Burdwan section of the line more than twenty years ago—is dead. Mr. U. I. Spencer, District Engineer of the Jubbulpore line, died on Saturday last, and was buried at Sutna on Sunday evening, a number of friends and brother officials of the Company, the *Pioneer* states, having gone down by special train to attend his funeral. Mr. Spencer's charge was a heavy one, and he was in harness almost to the last.

The distinguished visitors, who are invited to Calcutta to meet the Prince of Wales, may be expected, the *Englishman* states, about the following dates :—The Nepaulese Ambassador, General Ranadep Sing, on the 11th of December, the Begum of Bhopal on the 15th, the Maharaja of Rewa and the Raja of Jhind on the 16th, Maharaja Sindhia and the Maharaja of Pattiala on the 17th, the Maharaja of Cashmere and Maharaja Holkar on the 18th, the Maharaja of Travancore and the Maharaja of Jodhpore on the 20th, and Sir Salar Jang on the 21st December.

A despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council says:—"My Lord,—Major-General * * of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, now on furlough for two years, has raised the question whether, in the event of his obtaining an extension of such furlough, he will be entitled to retain his appointment in the Public Works Department, and I have to inform you that, with reference to this application, I have decided that the rule under which officers of the Staff Corps and Local Service retain their appointments during all authorised leave shall be made applicable to all military and medical officers taking leave under the rules of 1868."

The health of Calcutta at the present moment is reported to be very bad. One of the local papers publishes the following figures which tell their own tale :—"From the mortuary returns of the suburbs we find that the health of our immediate neighbourhood is very bad indeed. The month of October shows a mortality of 1,451, being at the rate of 67·71, or nearly 68 per thousand per annum of the population, or thrice that of London; and of twice that which ought to obtain in Calcutta. Of the total deaths 177 are attributed to cholera and 589 to fever. People may perhaps feel less comfortable to find this rate of mortality so near than we did when the reference was to Burdwan or Boinchee or Rishra. But it is still less comforting to find the death-rate in Calcutta itself rising 53·14 or twice what it ought to be, and this in spite of our "improved" drainage, and the unquestionably good water-supply."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on the importance of Malta in the event of affairs in the East assuming a more serious form, says :—"I understand that it is not more than two or three years since the supply of provisions for the troops was reduced to so small a quantity as a six weeks' service, and that neither then nor since have the home authorities shown any disposition to increase the quantity. It was estimated, too, that there was no more than six months' ammunition for a siege. It is not, I am told, for want of advice or remonstrance on the part of the local military authorities of these fortresses that the state of things has been permitted to continue. Every successive governor has protested against so palpable a neglect, but the home authorities have sheltered themselves from the necessity of increasing the Estimates under the plea that our fleet would at any time be able to relieve the place with provisions, troops, or ammunition, according to the wants of the hour."

We learn from the *Pioneer* that the Viceroy, after leaving Neemuch, stayed a day at Chittore, the famous fortress of Meywar that Alla-ud-deen, the slave-king, took by storm in 1303. Lord Northbrook reached this place in the afternoon of the 21st November, and spent the next day in exploring the ruins scattered over the great plateau, some twelve miles round, and on the heights. He and his party then went on to Nimbahera, where they spent the night; and the next day drove on to Oodeypore, a distance of some 65 miles. Three miles outside the city, the Viceroy was met by the Maharana; an elephant procession was then formed, and they all went on to the gates of Oodeypore. Here the Viceroy and Maharana, with the rest of the party, alighted, and the Maharana, entering the Viceroy's carriage, they drove to the English palace, prepared by the Maharana for the reception of his guest. The city was illuminated in the evening. According to the information already published, the Viceroy will go on to Jeypore, and thence to Calcutta, where he is expected on the 4th December.

The *Academy* says that Professor J. Bühler has started on a new tour of investigation, and is now in Kashmir. Later on he will visit Jamu, Rajputana, and Malwa. We are glad to say that he has already met with signal success. He has found the Sutras of Lanjákshi to the *Kathaka Sakha* with a commentary, beside a great deal of profane literature. A *Rigveda* with a hitherto unknown accentuation has been discovered, as well as parts of the *Kathaka*, of which only one MS.—that at Berlin—has been hitherto known. The *Rigveda* manuscript is handsomely written on Bhúrja, in Sarada letters, and therefore inaccessible to the majority of Sanskritists. It is considered to be from four hundred to five hundred years old. Professor Bühler has made a new collation of the *Paraṇçini*, which has supplied about 1,600 annotations of the Calcutta and Troyer texts. Inscriptions and coins have also been found, and the Pandits have helped Professor Bühler to identify many places hitherto not determined at all, or determined wrongly. A new translation of the work may be expected from Professor Bühler.

Regarding affairs in the Malay peninsula, the *Globe* is informed that immediate orders have been given for the composite sloop Egeria, 14 guns; the screw corvette Modeste, 14 guns; and double screw gun vessel Ringdove, 3 guns; to join the gun vessels Thistle and Fly at Singapore, and that Admiral Ryder, the Commander-in-Chief on the China station, will follow in his flagship Audacious, 14 guns. A naval force of six vessels, mounting 43 guns and having on board more than a thousand officers and men, of whom 150 are marines, will thus be assembled at Singapore, available for any emergency that may arise. A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, who was resident in the territory for fourteen years, and has lately returned after twenty-six years' absence in the East, writes :—"Very strong action should be taken to avenge the treacherous murder of Mr. Birch. The murder of Mr. Burns in Borneo many years ago was forgotten after a futile attempt to punish the perpetrators. Three British men-of-war failed to get at them, and to this day the natives believe they discomfited the white man. It is to be hoped that the whole Malay peninsula will be brought under British rule. The native Bajahs are utterly unfit to govern, his Highness of Johore being the only exception."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes as follow :—"One of the most gratifying items of intelligence received from India in relation to the visit of the Prince of Wales is that which describes the warm congratulations that greeted Sir Bartle Frere in Bombay. Better proof of the high esteem in which Sir Bartle is held in the presidency over which he formerly presided and of the wisdom that counselled his appointment to attend upon the Prince could not have been furnished. There has been some reason to regret that his official position was not more clearly defined, for I believe that in more than one instance a misconception of that position has arisen. There were possibly good reasons for avoiding anything that might have been invidiously construed, but it would have been well if some kind of distinguishing title could have been given to Sir Bartle consistent with the peculiar duties he has to discharge, duties perfectly distinct from those which fall to any other member of the Prince's suite. His presence appears to have been already interpreted in Bombay as an indication of what may perhaps be termed the political tone of the Prince's visit, and so far as it has influence it will in that respect be beneficial. The opinion that Sir Bartle Frere may be selected as Lord Northbrook's successor in the Viceroyalty is gaining ground."

The division in the French Assembly on the 11th Nov. on the mode of voting resulted in a decided victory for M. Buffet's Government. The plan of voting by limited districts instead of by whole departments (*scrutin d'arrondissement* against *scrutin de listes*) was carried by a majority of about 30—the publishedfigures differ slightly. The taking of the ballot occupied two hours, and the house did not rise till a quarter to eleven o'clock. The vote was secret. The only speakers besides M. Ricard, the reporter of the Committee, were M. Dufaure and M. Gambetta, no member of the Right or Right Centre taking any part in the debate. M. Dufaure declared that *scrutin de liste* means the oppression of minorities, adding that *scrutin d'arrondissement* under the Empire warped universal suffrage, because there did not exist Ministerial responsibility; but in its stead a Dictatorship. "We shall not accept at the next election," said M. Dufaure, "all those who voted for the Constitution, on the 25th of February. We shall say to several—'You voted for the Constitution, and we thank you; but we require more from you henceforward. Your Republic is not ours: you will have neither our confidence nor our vote.'" This is said to have been received with tumultuous protests from the Left. When the Minister, at the conclusion of his speech, left the tribune, M. Buffet and several of his colleagues hastened to congratulate him. M. Gambetta declared that *scrutin d'arrondissement* would cause mediocrities to triumph as under the Empire. Men like M. Thiers and M. Dufaure would not be elected if they happened to be opposed to the Government. M. Gambetta was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from the members of his party, and when he walked back to the benches of the Left the cheering was renewed and M. Jules Favre embraced him.

The London papers, received by the Overland Mail yesterday, have not after all that was said before hand, done what was expected of them. The *Standard* is the only paper that publishes telegrams of great length containing descriptions of what took place in Bombay during the first week that the Prince of Wales was here. In another column we give some extracts from these telegrams. The *Times* contains a telegram published on the 8th of November giving the arrangements made for the reception of the Prince, but with that exception the *Times* publishes only Reuter's telegrams from Bombay, the same as the other papers. Mr. Russell sent the *Times* one or two short telegrams, which are remarkable chiefly for little tit bits of news like the following, published on the 10th November, relating to the dinner party at Parell on the 9th :—

After the Queen's health, the Governor proposed that of the Prince, who expressed pleasure at his reception. He had, he said, always wished to see India, and never would forget his 34th birthday, which had been passed in that great Empire of the Queen.

The *Daily Telegraph* has only Reuter's telegrams, but for three days there follow on each day two columns containing descriptions of the probable scenes in the streets of Bombay, which have been drawn by a skilful hand, and one who is well acquainted with Bombay, probably Mr. Edwin Arnold. The *Daily News* publishes some very temperately composed telegrams from their "Special" in Bombay, but they are not longer than those sent by Reuter. So that with the exception of the *Standard* already noticed, the London papers have not startled the world with an extraordinary exhibition of what they can do on an occasion like that of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay. They have done no more than make moderate use of the resources at their command. We may add that Reuter's telegram from Bombay, announcing the arrival of the Serapis on Monday morning, November the 8th, was published in all the London papers on the same morning. The hour at which the telegram left Bombay was 6-40 A.M. and it reached London at 4-30 A.M., a feat only possible for a telegram to accomplish.

BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Drummond.—Among the passengers brought by yesterday's mail steamer was the Hon. R. Drummond, a member of the Supreme Legislative Council.

The Criminal Sessions.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the present year, which commenced on the 20th ult., terminated yesterday, the business having been disposed of by Mr. Justice Green in ten days.

Carrying Passengers in Excess.—Rahmoud Khan, a boatwalla, was charged with carrying in his boat a greater number of passengers than it is licensed to carry; and was yesterday fined by Mr. Ryan half a rupee for the offence.

Sir Louis Mallet.—The Mongolia yesterday brought to Bombay among her passengers Sir Louis Mallet, who has been deputed by the Secretary of State for India to have a conference with the Viceroy about a revision of the Indian Tariff.

Theft of Dhotars.—Naniha Tookaram, a professional pilferer of old clothes, was convicted yesterday by Mr. Ryan, in two distinct cases of stealing a white dhotur or waist-cloth, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for each offence.

The Chemical Analyser to Government.—Surgeon Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government and Professor of Chemistry at the Grant Medical College, who is now on furlough to Europe, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Acting Magistrate.—Mr. Patrick Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, has been appointed to act as a Magistrate of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Mr. Ryan assumed charge of the office yesterday.

The Offence of Begging.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Gunnoo Mahadoo and three other natives were charged with begging or applying for alms in a public place. The Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, took a lenient view of the offence and discharged the defendants with a caution.

Major Prendergast Walsh.—Among the passengers who left Bombay yesterday by the Rubattino Company's steamer Arabia, was our distinguished citizen, Major Prendergast Walsh, who has gone to rest on his oars for a time after his arduous service in connection with the arranging of a fitting reception of the Prince of Wales. Who can say that the gallant Major has not well earned his rest?

Unlawfully Conveying Blasting Powder.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Balla Jettiba was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with conveying a greater quantity of blasting powder than 1 lb. without a license from the Commissioner of Police. On Monday last, defendant was seen going at Sewree with a basket containing a maund of blasting powder, and on his being unable to produce a license, was arrested by the police. He was fined ten rupees for the offence.

Old Offenders.—Bhickia Ballu and Hurrichund Succaram, professional thieves, were charged yesterday at the Fort Police Court with stealing a silver ornament belonging to Davishunker Jivutram. The first prisoner removed the ornament from the arm of a child in open day in the Momadevi road, the second prisoner aiding and betting the offence. Both pleaded guilty, and being old offenders, were sentenced by Mr. Ryan to be imprisoned—the former for the space of nine months, another old offender, pleaded guilty to stealing a copper pot, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Departure of the Nawab of Radhunpur.—His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpur left Bombay yesterday morning at 9-30 a.m. from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was met at the station by the members of the Government deputation, consisting of the Oriental Translator and the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and by a large number of his friends, among whom were some of the leading members of the Hindoo community. A guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file of native infantry, with drum and colours, under a native officer, was drawn up in the compound of the station, and a crowd of people, consisting of Hindoos and Mahomedans, as well as Parsees, between. The salute of eleven guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the trainfleaving the station.

Assaulting a Public Officer.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Cassum Emaum, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Gunnoo Esso, a Customs peon, while in the execution of his duty at the Carnac Bunder. Appended to the charge sheet was one from the officer, dated yesterday, addressed to Mr. Nana Morojee by Mr. H. L. Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, making the following modest request :—"Cart drivers, as a rule, give a great deal of trouble on this bunder; and I will be glad if you will make an example of the defendant in case the evidence, which will be produced, is to your satisfaction." In a different way to say what weight the missive of the Assistant Commissioner of Customs found with the Magistrate in determining the measure of punishment to be meted out in the case; but the result was that defendant was, on conviction, fined ten rupees, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Exercise.—General Lord Mark Kerr and his staff are very busy now improving the fine cold weather by exercising the troops. The men are kept very busy —practising rifle shooting, manœuvring, army signalling and marching, and they have very little time to themselves at this season. We regret to hear that some of the men of the 7th Regiment have been quite done up by the exposure they have had at Baroda, and that several of them will have to be invalided this season.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 1.

Sad End.—We regret to hear from Sholapore of the sad death, on Saturday last, of Mr. Radford, the Permanent Way Inspector there. It seems that he fell from a horse when out riding and was killed on the spot. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss. What gives increasing sadness to this case is, that he had only the day before got the letter which conveyed a warning that his services would not be required any longer by the G. I. P. Railway Company. He had been accused of taking bribes from the labourers. This is thought to have preyed so much upon his mind as to have driven him well-nigh mad.—*Id.*

Mahableshwur.—A correspondent writing from Mahableshwur tells us that there is every prospect of the next hot season being a very busy one at the Hills. The bungalows are being taken up and there are no fewer than two hotels established. The old hotels is at Langholun House and Langholun Lodge and the new one at the Fountain House, both well situated and well conducted. The Fountain House has a most beautiful view of the surrounding country. The charges at both hotels are very moderate, when it is considered that everything has to be brought up from the plains, and that *the season* for Mahableshwur is a very short one.—*Id.*

Departure of Troops from Poona.—About 300 men of H. M.'s 44th Regiment arrived in Poona on Monday night, 7-30 P.M., by special train from Nagpore. The troops remained at the Rest-house all night and during the heat of the day yesterday, and then left Poona by special train for Hyderabad at 4 P.M. This regiment is to relieve the 107th, which passed through Poona last week on its way home to England by the troopship Malabar, which left Bombay on Sunday last —the favourite days for the despatch of H. M.'s troopships. This detachment of the 44th Regiment left Kamptee on Friday last. The head-quarters were to leave on Sunday, so that we may expect these troops here to-night. The 300 men who left last evening only remained about twenty hours in Poona, as they had to hurry on because there are so few English soldiers at present at Secunderabad.—*Id.*

Poona and the Prince.—It gives us much pleasure to publish the following letter from His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, to G. Norman Esquire, C. S., Collector and Magistrate of Poona. It will be gratifying to our readers to know that H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to notice the enthusiastic reception which H. R. H. met with at this station :—

Government House, Parell, 25th November 1875.

To G. Norman, Esq., Acting Collector of Poona.

Sir,—I have been desired by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to convey to the Civil authorities and to the Municipality of Poona the expression of His Royal Highness's complete satisfaction with the arrangements made by them and the inhabitants for his reception, and with the cordiality of the welcome His Royal Highness everywhere received during his visit to the Deccan.

As a mark of the pleasure he derived from his visit, His Royal Highness has forwarded to me Rupees 1,500 for distribution to those charitable institutions in Poona which may be the fittest objects of His Royal Highness's attention and sympathy, and I shall be glad to receive from you a list of those between whom, in your opinion, the money can be most advantageously divided.—I am, &c.,

P. E. Wodehouse.

—Deccan Herald.

THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

To-night at the Town Hall the Carandini Company give another entertainment, and Madame Carandini takes her benefit. The many friends and patrons of this talented company will certainly come forward this evening and give Madame Carandini the reception she so well deserves. Madame Carandini has earned well bestowed applause every time she has sang, and to-night she should receive substantial proof of the estimation in which she is held. The band of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment will assist, and a good evening's entertainment may be anticipated. The company propose, we hear, to have an afternoon promenade Concert on Saturday next.

JUST RECEIVED, a very Fashionable assortment of Dress Hats, Black Felt, both soft and stiff. The new Drab Shell Hat, also a large variety of Sola Topees, Helmets, Felt and Straw Hats in Stock. Watson & Co., Church Gate Street, and Hamper Row, Bombay.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a house with five stories, situated in Ghogaree Mohla, the property of one Mariam Bee. The house is situated in a thickly crowded locality near Poydhonee, and the fire, breaking out on the ground floor, reached the upper stories with marvellous rapidity, burning down the staircases in its onward progress. It soon spread to the adjoining house, and further on to the house beyond that, until five large houses, each containing from three to five stories, were completely within the area of its destroying power. Unfortunately, the street possesses only a three-inch main, which furnished but a stinted supply of water and allowed the flames to make head against the united efforts of the police force, the fire-engines, and the townspeople. For a time it was found difficult to rescue the inmates of the burning houses. The staircases being in flames, egress by the ordinary way was out of the question, and the inmates of one or two houses were in danger of being roasted alive. Ladders were, however, placed against the houses from the street, and the inmates were thereby rescued. Some of them, who thought themselves to be in imminent danger, jumped down into the street out of the windows, and escaped with slight injuries. While efforts were being made to rescue the inmates, a couple of dozen bullocks, cows, and other animals were burnt to death on the ground floors of the houses. Seventeen of the animals belonged to the unfortunate woman whose house first caught fire, and the rest belonged to others. The roof of a shed adjoining one of the burning houses, up which some men had climbed to render assistance in subduing the fire, gave way suddenly and precipitated the men to the ground, two of whom, a fireman and another, were seriously hurt and were sent for treatment to the hospital. The houses destroyed were owned by the undermentioned persons :—A five-storey house belonging to Mariam Bee; a four-storey house belonging to Ahmed Ismail; a three-storey house belonging to Hassun Cassum Mistree; a four-storey house belonging to Oomer Patell; and another four-storey house the property of Issub Noorjee. Besides these, four other houses in the neighbourhood were slightly damaged by the fire. The total damage has been estimated at from Rs. 80,000 to a lac of rupees. Three steam fire-engines and some manual engines were working during the greater part of yesterday at the spot.

THE ASSAULT BY PARSEES ON MR. LEE-WARNER.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The trial of Bomonjee Eduljee, Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, Nanabhoy, Eduljee, Merwanjee Rustomjee, Hormusjee Pallonjee, Cowasjee Eduljee, Merwanjee Eduljee, Ruttonjee Nowrojee Hormusjee Limjeebhoy, Shapoorjee Sorabjee, and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, who were charged with assaulting Mr. Lee-Warner, Under-Secretary to Government, was continued before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday afternoon.

The witness, Shaik Mahomed, was recalled, and in answer to prisoner No. 2 said he did not say before Mr. Edginton that prisoner seized Mr. Lee-Warner's horse's reins.

In answer to prisoner No. 3 the same witness said he did not say before Mr. Edginton that he was not the man who threw the chair.

The Magistrate explained that he had forgotten to give these prisoners, who were undefended, an opportunity of cross-examining this witness on the previous day.

In cross-examination by Mr. Pherosha, the other witness, Babajee Vittoo, said that when Mr. Lee-Warner approached the shigrams, they were driving close to the left side of the road, there being about two paces between them and the shop fronts. There was no gutter at that side of the road. There were a number of people about. It was a shigram and not a buggy that drove up from the opposite direction. He was quite sure of that. The shigram was not called out as the prisoner Muncherjee shigrams, "*bajoo bajoo*." The sahib attempted to pass the hindmost shigram while his man was calling out. He did not see the sahib strike that shigram walla with his whip. He saw the sahib's carriage run into the shigram. The shigram was then at a distance of about 15 or 20 paces from the first shigram. He did not know whether the sahib struck any of the shigram drivers in front. He did not see any of the shigram walla strike the sahib. He did not see any whipping pass between a shigram driver and the sahib; but he saw a broken whip in the sahib's hand. When prisoner No. 1 seized the sahib's horse's reins, he (the Parsee) called out something in English, which he did not understand. He understood Mahuratee as well as Hindoostanee, and also Gujeratee. He did not hear the fat Parsee (prisoner No. 1) call out to the others—"Don't touch the sahib; I'll get his name from him." He was about twenty paces off then, and there was a crowd of people, consisting of Hindoos and Mahomedans, as well as Parsees, between. The sahib, when he got off his dog-cart, snatched the reins from the Parsee's hand and struck him with his clenched fist. He did not see the Parsee before that in the act of striking the sahib. When the sahib struck the Parsee, the latter did not fall to the ground but he clasped the sahib round the waist, as if to prevent him from striking again. The sahib looked rather of a "determined and excited" disposition, and appeared to be in an angry mood, both when he struck the Parsee and when he struck the Parsee. He did not see the sahib down on the ground at all. When the general squabble began and all the Parsees struck the sahib, he did not see the sahib striking in return. He could not see because of the crowd. For the same reason, he could not say precisely what took place. He did not see some of the "little Parsee lads" knocked down by the sahib. He heard prisoner No. 1 call out "*marjo!*" He could not say whether what he said might not have been "*mario.*" That occurred after the sahib had struck the Parsee and when he clasped the sahib round the waist. When the sahib struck the Parsee, he raised his hand again, and it was then that prisoner clasped the sahib. While (in cross-examination) he was speaking, the ghorrawalla had gone to fetch a policeman. He did not see prisoner No. 1 try to get away at all; nor did he see him after the squabble "squatting down" in the street. When the sahib told the prisoner to loose his horse's reins, he spoke in Hindoostanee. He did not hear the sahib use any strong language during the whole proceeding.

In answer to prisoner No. 2, the witness said he did not say before Mr. Edginton that he was the man who seized the horse's reins.

Prisoner No. 3 asked if it was not a fact that an enmity existed between him and the witness?—Witness.—No.

In answer to the same prisoner, the witness denied that he had been convicted of offences and fined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee-Warner said he could not say how many blows the sahib gave, and how many he received. He only saw the sahib strike one blow,—the first blow.

Mr. Cleveland asked if there were any "little Parsee lads" among the crowd and the witness answered that he did not see any. He further said that the sahib got down from his dog-cart on the left side, and he stood on the right, so that the horse was between them, when the sahib went up to the fat Parsee, the first prisoner. He was sure he heard prisoner No. 1 say "*mario!*"

Aboo Abdoola was next called, and said he was the driver of a buggy. On the morning in question he was in Jugjeewan Keeka Street walking to his stable. He saw the sahib driving along the street, and some five or six shigrams, containing Parsees before him. The shigrams were on the left side of the road, and there was only a small space between them and the edge. They might have drawn the space of about three or four fingers nearer to the left side. There was room enough for the sahib's carriage to pass on the right. He saw the sahib try to pass the shigrams when a buggy and two carts were approaching in the opposite direction, and the sahib's carriage ran against the hindmost shigram. The sahib struck a Parsee with his whip, and another Parsee got out of the same carriage and seized the sahib's horse's reins. The sahib called out to him in Hindoostanee to let go, and when he would not do so, the sahib tied his reins, and got out of the dog-cart. He walked up to the Parsee and told him again to let go, but he did not do so and the sahib then gave a smart pull to the Parsee's hand, to draw it from the rein. Some conversation then passed between the sahib and the Parsee in English, and afterwards the sahib struck the Parsee with his fist. Eight or ten other Parsees then set on the sahib and struck him. He (the witness) ran to the Mombadavie Chowkey and brought a policeman. When he returned, the sahib was driving away in his dog-cart and in custody of three of the Parsees. He identified prisoner No. 1 as the man who seized the horse's reins. He did not hear any of the Parsees call out anything in Hindoostanee during the struggle. He ran off to the Chowkey. He was about five or seven paces from the sahib on the right side of the horse, when the sahib got down from the dog-cart, and approached the Parsee who had hold of his reins. He was eight or nine paces off when the sahib struck the Parsee.

When asked if he knew how wide the road was the witness amused the court by his answer that if he had been able to measure the roads he should not be driving a buggy.

The witness further stated that he saw the sahib struck by a Parsee with a chair; but he could not identify the man who had the chair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherosha, the witness said that when the eight or ten Parsees struck the sahib he struck them back. He could not point out any particular Parsee who was struck; the sahib struck among them generally. There was a large crowd of Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Parsees round about; but at some little distance from the spot where the actual struggle was in process. He could not say whether the sahib struck the Parsee who held the horse a violent blow, or not. The Parsee was not in the act of striking the sahib, before the latter struck him. He did not see the Parsee raise his hands at all. He heard the Parsee call out when he took hold of the horse—"Don't touch the sahib." The carriages which were proceeding in the opposite direction when the collision between the sahib's gharry, and the shigram occurred, were closer to their proper side of the street than the shigrams were to theirs. He did not see any people passing along by the side of the shigrams and between them and the edge of the street.

In answer to Mr. Ghandibhoy, the witness said he could not say on whose shoulders the sahib broke his whip; but there were three Parsees on the box of the shigram. The whip was broken while the sahib was striking. He only saw the sahib strike once. The lash of his whip flew off.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland.—He did not see the sahib give more than one blow with his whip. The blow struck one or other of the three men on the coach box, but he could not say which. When the sahib struck the Parsee he was on the opposite side of the horse to that on which they stood, and there were several people in the intermediate space also.

By the Magistrate.—He had often driven through Jugjeewan Keeka Street. When this occurrence took place there was room enough for three carriages to pass abreast and they might all be driven quickly if the drivers were skilful and could guide them well.

A Hindoo clerk, named Atmaram Goverdhan, said he was in Jugjeewan Keeka Street on the morning of Wednesday week, about a quarter to eleven, and was driving in a buggy towards the Fort, when he saw a crowd of people in the road. The buggy was stopped, and he saw the row which took place between Mr Lee-Warner and the Parsees. When he first saw the sahib he was sitting in his dog-cart and he saw the sahib strike a shigram driver with his whip. There was a considerable distance off, and could not see very distinctly, and he could not hear whether anything was said. After the sahib struck with his whip, a Parsee got out of the shigram and seized the sahib's horse's reins. The sahib called out something to him, and then got down and went up to the Parsee, when apparently some wordy altercation took place between them. The sahib then struck the Parsee, and the latter's turban fell off. The Parsee directly afterwards struck the sahib, and ten, twelve, or twenty other Parsees began striking the sahib. One or two of them had umbrellas. He saw the umbrellas raised, but he could not say whether they actually struck the sahib or not. He also saw a chair in the hands of a Parsee, (whom he could not identify among the prisoners,) but he did not see the sahib struck with it. The crowd opened and he drove away before the squabble was over. He recognised prisoner No. 1 as the man who seized the sahib's horse's head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherosha Mehta—When the Parsees all struck Mr. the sahib, he could not say whether the sahib struck in return, because of the crowd and confusion. He was 30 paces distant from where the row was going on.

Ghowrishunker Binraz, the keeper of a sweetmeat shop, said he was in Jungjeewan Street on the morning in question, and saw Mr. Lee-Warner in the row. He came up when the row was going on. The sahib was striking the Parsees, and the Parsees were striking him. He did not "keep any account" of the Parsees who were there; but he should say there were ten or fifteen there. He could not say how many of them were striking the sahib. Some of them used their fists, and some their umbrellas. He identified the first three prisoners as having been present. These three were all striking the sahib. He could not identify any of the other prisoners. When the sahib went to the side of the street, the Parsees moved away from him, and did not strike him any more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherosha—He did not see the sahib on the floor at any time. He could not say he saw any of the prisoners strike a particular blow at the sahib, but the three he had mentioned were among the crowd who were striking him.

Kashoo Wittoo, Mr. Lee-Warner's ghorrwalla, said he resided at the Byculla Club. He was with his master in his dog-cart on the morning in question. When they got into Jugjeewan Keeka Street, he called out to the driver of a bhigram in front, which was being driven in the same direction, and occupied the right-hand side of the street, to pull on one side. Mr. Lee-Warner also called out three times; but the shigram did not move from its position though two Parsees, who was sitting on the box, looked behind and saw his master. Mr. Lee-Warner then tried to pass the shigram, but its driver instead of pulling to the side, drew more into the middle of the street, and the consequence was that a collision took place. The shigram struck the dog-cart. A fat Parsee got out of a shigram, and seized his master's horse's head. His master continued to sit quietly in his carriage. Two other Parsees got down from the driving box of the same shigram, and also seized the horse. His master called out to them in Hindoostanee to let go; and they demanded the sahib's name. The sahib said he would not give his name, and got down from his dog-cart went up to the Parsee, took him by the hand, struck him a blow and told him to let go directly. The Parsee clasped the sahib then round the waist and the other two Parsees who had seized the horse let the animal go and commenced striking the sahib. The other Parsees also came out of the carriages, and began to strike the sahib, who had "twenty or forty" of them assulting him. They used sticks and umbrellas. When he saw the sahib assailed from all sides, he went for a policeman, and had to go a long way along Duncan Road before he could find one. He had some difficulty in getting through the crowd. A Parsee hit him with a stick, and another took his puggree from his head, and threw it into a shop. He identified that man as the prisoner Nusserwanjee Cowasjee. The man who bit him with a stick was Nanabhoy Eduljee. The blow was a violent one, and left a mark on his forehead. He identified prisoners Nos. 5, 9, 1, 7, 2, and 3 as having been present, and taken part in the row. Prisoner No. 3 had a stick in his hand, and was striking the sahib with it on the head. The stick broke, and he then struck the sahib further with his hand. No. 1 took the sahib's part at all. Bomonjee Eduljee was the man who got hold of his master's horse's head. After the sahib struck this man, he clasped the sahib round the waist, and tried to throw him down but the sahib did not fall. He saw the sahib at one time so far down that he had his left hand supporting him on the ground, and was warding off the blows with his right arm. When he returned with a policeman, he saw the sahib about 15 paces from the place where he had left him, leaning against a shop front and surrounded by a crowd of people. As soon as they saw the policeman, the crowd ceased striking him.

In answer to the Magistrate, the witness said he did not understand the Gujeratee language.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pherosha.—He did not understand English, and only knew Mahratee. He was about four minutes away when he went for the policeman.

At five o'clock Mr. Ghandibhoy remarked his Worship that it was time to adjourn, and Mr. Pherosha's cross-examination was suspended.

Mr. Cleveland asked permission to put a question which he had omitted to ask the witness. His Worship would remember that he said the Parsees who seized the horse demanded Mr. Lee-Warner's name. He should like him to be asked in what language they spoke.

The question having been put,

The witness said they spoke in the Parsee language and he could not understand what they said. They called out

only say that the interests which the Imperial Powers have in this question no doubt are more direct than those of Great Britain, but, though more direct, they are not more considerable; and those to whom the conduct of your affairs is now intrusted are deeply conscious of the nature and the magnitude of those British interests, and those British interests they are resolved to guard and maintain. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, —I will advert for a moment to a more distant Oriental country, which last year I had to notice as in a condition very different from that which it now occupys. India, last year, had only just escaped from the direst visitation that can visit humanity—extensive famine amid a teeming population. It escaped from that calamity by the ability of its Government, and especially by the energy and the resource of the Queen's Viceroy. (Cheers.) At the present moment India—to which you yourself, my Lord Mayor, have so happily adverted—offers a very different contrast to that scene. The Prince of India, as well as of England, has planted his foot for the first time on that Empire, which he is, perhaps, destined to rule, and which none of his ancestors have ever visited. (Cheers.) It would be idle to look upon such an enterprise on his part as a mere pastime of pleasure. A Prince of his intelligence, a Prince who himself has had more experience of travel, probably, than any individual even in this hall, visits India with no ordinary motive and for no ordinary objects. No one can doubt that it is a visit which will be rife with consequences of importance both to India and to England. (Cheers.) This I will only say, that enthusiastic as may be his reception, in Hindostan, of which we have already heard, nothing can be more complete than the sympathy he left on our own shores, and which he received from his countrymen, shared only with the beautiful and gifted lady whom he sorrowing left, but whom, when he left, he entrusted to the affections of the British people. (Loud cheers.) If the condition of India is one at this moment interesting from the events which are occurring in the Peninsula, and one I may fairly describe as highly prosperous, and infinitely so when compared with the condition it occupied only the last time I addressed you, I do not think our Colonial Empire need occasion us any other feelings than those of pride and congratulation. Seven years ago the members of the present Administration, scarcely with any exception, the same men established the Dominion in North America—I believe, in our generation not the least important political fact. (Cheers.) Seven years have passed, and have demonstrated the depth, the wisdom, and manifested the success of that great undertaking. The same spirit animates Her Majesty's Ministers at present, There is every prospect of another confederation of Colonies and societies being established in South Africa which will add power to our Empire and diffuse immense advantage to the world in general. These are the acts of a Government that has confidence in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, who instead of believing, as some have believed, that it was an exhaustive incumbrance on our resources and political life, feel, on the contrary, that it ought to be to England a source of wealth, of power, and of glory. (Cheers.) And pursuing that policy, we indicated last year a wise confidence that year after year the relations between our Colonial fellow-subjects and ourselves will increase in interest, in sympathy, and advantage. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I hardly like to advert to domestic conditions, because it may easily be supposed I can scarcely do so without touching on matters of that personal character which on occasions like the present we wish to avoid. But at the same time it would be a very imperfect sketch of the state of England if I did not, however slightly, touch upon the events, the legislative and public events, which have occurred since I last had the honour of addressing your predecessor. I will say, therefore, only shortly what I trust will not be challenged, that at this period of the year, in the month of November, it is perhaps easier to come to a calm decision upon the merits of the political events of Parliament than it is either in the excitement or the exhaustion of a Session (cheers and a laugh); and I think I am not using the language of exaggeration when I say that the verdict of the people of England in this country they recognize, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in the conduct of their domestic affairs there has been a serious, a sincere, and a systematic effort to carry out a policy of social improvement. (Cheers.) All the measures we have introduced have tended to that end, whether we have endeavoured to improve the health of the people, whether we have endeavoured to improve the homes of the people—an improvement which after all is the only safe foundation of all social happiness and political satisfaction (cheers)—or whether we have attempted to put an end to those misunderstandings between large classes of our fellow-subjects, whether they be employers or employed—whether they be landlords or tenants, or whether they be labourers in one end. (Cheers.) We are sometimes told that the weakness of that policy is that we have counted on the co-operation of our fellow-subjects. That in my opinion is its strength (cheers); and I have received even this day proofs of the confidence that we placed in the sense and spirit of the people of England, advancing to that which we proposed, and carrying into effect the measures which we passed with a vigour, an unanimity, and a heartfelt sentiment which no compulsory legislation can ever secure. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I am told sometimes that the policy of the present Government is not sufficiently startling and melodramatic for the temper of the people of England. I cannot say that I agree with that opinion. I believe that a policy that diminishes the death-rate of a great nation is a feat as considerable as any of those decisive battles of the world that generally decide nothing. My Lord Mayor, I have now touched upon those points which I presume on an occasion like the present I ought not to avoid. I hope that when I have the honour of expressing my views of the condition of the country to your successor (cheers and laughter), I shall not have to describe the impending year as one of gloom either to the country or to the Government. (Cheers.) I trust I shall then have to remind you of the successful prophecy I made last year, and congratulate you on the maintenance of peace. I trust that we shall meet on the same time in our domestic policy, animated by the same spirit and intending the same aims, so that if the exigency dose arise, if the Sovereign of this country is called upon to show her power and her force, she will be able to appeal to a contented and confiding people. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I must now ask your permission to propose the health of a member of Parliament. You know well the strong *esprit de corps* which animates the House of Commons, and that on whatever side sit its members, they are all equally proud that one of them should fill the exalted post which you, my Lord Mayor, now occupy. Allow me to hope that your mayoralty will be one distinguished and advantageous to the country. From all that I have observed of your character and career I think we have good security for that result, and congratulating you on the high honour you have attained, and on the immense opportunities for good which you now possess, I beg leave to propose your health. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

THE PRINCE IN BOMBAY.

THE *Standard* is the only London paper that contains telegraphic despatches from Bombay of any length about the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay. In the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday's issue of the *Standard* telegrams from its Bombay correspondent cover two columns on each day in that paper, from which we take the following extracts :—

BOMBAY, Monday evening, Nov. 8.

Bombay retired to rest last night in the fullest confidence that the Serapis, with his Royal Highness on board, and the Osborne, would not arrive before midday to-day, and perhaps not till a late hour in the afternoon. Its inhabitants were, however, startled at an early hour this morning by the firing of successive Royal salutes from the fleet of war ships which is lying in the harbour. It was eight o'clock when the salute began, at which hour few of the European residents had either bathed or dressed themselves, and none had breakfasted. The early morning hours in the East are devoted to a constitutional ride on horseback, or to lounging in luxurious *deshabille* in the deepest shadow of the coolest verandah of one's bungalow, till it is time to prepare for the business of the day. It was in this state that our English fellow-countrymen were found when the guns of the fleet thundered forth the announcement that an unusual visitor was approaching. There was a general ascent to such housetops throughout the Fort as commanded a view of the sea; and from all the bungalows of that beautiful eminence, covered with foliage and dotted with dwellings, known as Malabar Hill, and those that are embosomed among the shrubs of the lower-lying Colaba, every eye was strained to catch in the horizon the meaning of the salute. There, sure enough, at Colaba Point, was hoisted the signal which announces a vessel's approach and on the distant sea there was no mistaking the Serapis, which bore his Royal Highness, and which, as one of the troop ships that convey reliefs to India, is familiar to every inhabitant of this town. The Serapis was slowly approaching, and in little more than an hour would have dropped her anchor in the harbour of Bombay.

The Royal yacht Osborne had parted from the Serapis on Saturday, and steamed on ahead to Bombay, where she took the station allotted to her this morning before seven o'clock.

There was bustle and excitement everywhere, and crowds of people hurried towards the dockyard, which, as the landing-place, was the first centre of attraction. Dog-carts, buggies, and traps of all sorts, and belonging to all classes, were driven in thickly succeeding numbers along the broad and well kept drives which intersect the esplanade; and bullock-gharries, with their jingling bells and fluttering flowers suspended from a sun-canopy overhead, were trotted, or almost galloped, from all parts of the native town towards the same spot. Not one stream, but many streams, of Europeans, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees kept pouring towards the Fort. The one thoroughfare which led from Colaba to the Fort was thronged with a hurrying crowd, and the many thoroughfares which approached it from the native town can only be described as rivers of people.

At a quarter to nine the Serapis entered the harbour, the most spacious in India, and one of the most magnificent that any port possesses. Far on the opposite side are the lofty and flat-topped hills, which lead by almost impassable ghauts and ravines to the high tableland of the Deccan, and mountains round whose summits the lightnings have been playing every night since my arrival in Bombay. Its northern portion, where the shipping has no need to go, is studded with rocky islets or with large islands, which are already losing all the verdure with which the deluding rains of the monsoon had clothed them. On the side of the town there is the long irregular line, the foliage of the compounds, the buildings of the Fort, with its bunders and signs of traffic, and the native town. The fleet is 13 vessels strong, including the two turret ships Magdala and Abyssinia, which form the sea defences of Bombay. One portion of it had been drawn up in double line, leaving an ample seaway between; and around the inner end of the line the remainder lay in crescent form.

As the Serapis entered the sea-way formed by the double line of ships, a Royal salute was fired from the vessels, and lusty cheers rang forth from the crews upon the yards. The land battery near the Apollo Bunder also joined in the salute. The Prince stood in the full uniform of a Field Marshal on the poop of the Serapis, which steamed along the alley to its further end. The spectacle was most beautiful to behold. The sky was of a bright pale blue, the sun, though already strong, had not yet risen to the fierceness of his strength; and there was just enough of breeze to carry off the white smoke which shot from the sides of the vessels as his Royal Highness passed. Over the saluting battery, near Apollo Pier, a light haze hovered, but not sufficient to obscure a full sight of the glorious harbour.

Near the fleet were myriads of native dhows or boats, containing natives who had come out to obtain a complete view of the spectacle. Most of them had flags hoisted at their mastheads.

When the salute was over the Serapis dropped anchor beside the Osborne, and near her consort troopship, the Euphrates."

After describing the landing there is next noticed

THE SCENE IN THE STREETS.

"It was a quarter to five o'clock when the procession was formed and when the head of it began to move along the road on its way towards Parell. It is needless to say that the effect was superb and almost beggars description. The route throughout its whole length of five miles was lined many deep with natives.

This of itself was a striking sight to European eyes. The road at the dockyard was kept clear by European troops, along the esplanade by native troops, and through the native town by the police. The most perfect order was kept by the populace, who never pressed forward on the troops, but remained absolutely quiet.

A squadron of the 3rd Hussars headed the procession, wearing white sun-helmets, and mounted on grey horses. They were followed by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery and a squadron of Poona Horse. Then came the chief military officers of the Bombay Presidency, and a detachment of the Governor of Bombay's body guard followed by four carriages containing the Governor of Bombay and his staff. Three carriages came next containing His Royal Highness's staff, and close upon these were three containing the Viceroy's staff. Next, came the carriage containing his Royal Highness and the Viceroy, accompanied by a detachment of the Viceroy's body-guard. These were succeeded by carriages with native princes, one conveying Sir Salar Jung and the remaining representatives of the absent Nizam. Eleven carriages followed containing the leading civilians of the Bombay Presidency, and the procession was brought to a close by a squadron of Bombay Lancers.

Although the crowd maintained the most perfect tranquility till the Royal carriage had passed the people closed instantly in behind it, and rushed tumultuously after it, in spite of all the efforts of the police to preserve order. In this way the rear of the procession was frequently cut off altogether from the main body of it, which led to not a little confusion.

To his Royal Highness the spectacle which the line of procession presented must have been one of extraordinary interest. For five miles on each hand of him were dense throngs of natives, not in the cold grey dresses we are accustomed to in England, but in the picturesque white costumes of the East. Here and there in the white mass was the dark robe of some Parsee, who affects a soberer colour than the gay majority of his race. On each side of his Royal Highness was a sea of red turbans of many shapes, five miles long, extending from the Dockyard to Parell, broken only by the white, close-wrapped turbans of some group of Mahommedans, or the peculiar and unshapely topes of the Parsee. In the native town the police, who kept the route, formed with their dark blue dress, massive belts, and yellow turbans, a striking contrast to the background of white which filled the footpaths and every window and shop front.

Even native ladies did not disdain to be present in the crowd, and their brilliant gold and silver embroidered garments added to the gorgeous variety of the spectacle which greeted his Royal Highness's eyes.

On the other hand, viewing the procession from the spectator's point of view, it was but a passing glimpse that any one could have either of the Prince or of any of the native chiefs who had come to Bombay to honour their future lord. Out of the fifty or sixty of them, how few of them am I able to particularise, and by how many of them are great historic names, I shall not mention the Nizam, who is here only by deputy, or the Rajah of Mysore, whose retinue is riding past in their yellow livery. But there comes the youthful Rajah of Kholapore, whose predecessor, it will still be remembered at home, died at Florence, after a visit to England, and was burned in the style of his native land by his widows on the pyre. The Rajah represents one branch of the family of Sivajee, and claims to be the head of the Mahratta race. There are other chiefs from Maharashia besides the Rajah. There is the chief of Koorundwar, who is one of the many southern Mahratta Jagheerdars. There is the Rajah of Joonaghur, whose retinue is riding past, gorgeous in white and gold. He has brought with him a fine following to Bombay, and his body-guard of picked lancers is a sight to see. Sind even has sent some of its Ameers to Bombay, and I think the Chief Commissioner of the province has also come, for the noise, to be present at the reception. The Hubshee of Jungheera is also here, but he is better known in Bombay as the Seedee, from every drop of his Abyssinian origin. His body-line close to Bombay, and embraces, I believe, the northern portion of its spacious harbour. Kattywar and Cutch have sent their chiefs from the north, and Sawunt Waree, on the confines of Portuguese Goa, has sent also respresentives of its nobility. I have not mentioned the young Guicowar, who is driving past with his retinue, in livery of gold and claret, for the Rajah of Bhowanuggur, whose sable livery is a contrast, and almost a relief, amid so much gaiety of colour; nor the other princelings and chieftains whose names are known only in Government offices and within the bounds of their own domain.

When I dispatch this telegram the procession is still in progress.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

This evening, as that of the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness, had been set aside by the Public Illumination Committee, from the very commencement of their arduous labours, for a grand and general illumination. A fair share of the public subscriptions which had been obtained for the week's festivities were allotted to an Illumination Sub-Committee, who set about their work with a zeal that far surpassed their funds. The public had been liberal with their handsome contributions to the general fund, and as the Municipal Corporation of the town wished also to give with a free hand, all the arrangements proceeded on a scale of great magnificence.

And so the illumination has come and gone—for it is near midnight when I am despatching this telegram—and the effect has been truly superb. I have said it was dark when the Prince left the fleet, but the darkness only served to let him see the illumination of the great war ships and of the forest of a hundred and fifty merchantmen, stretching all around, which are riding at anchor on the placid waters of this ample harbour. All along the main decks of the ships of war blazed a myriad fires of many colours; coloured fires also flashed from the port holes, and still also upon the yard-arms were coloured fires. Rockets ascended into the heavens, and broke into innumerable cascades of countless sparks, dimming the great bright stars, which flash and blaze in the cloudless tropical sky with a brilliancy we never see at home. From all the merchant ships also rose countless rockets and flashed variously coloured fire. The waters sparkled and flashed with rainbow hues. The whole harbour was ablaze with light.

In the Fort the illumination, though different in kind, was also splendid. The Government offices were lined with light. So was the Post Office; and in each case the architectural features of the buildings were taken advantage of, and were marked out in the darkness of the night with streaks of fire. From basement to sky-line the streaks of light ran in all directions. Oil lamps of all colours traced out the features of the buildings with an effect which is striking in all Eastern illuminations.

On the Esplanade, which runs between the Fort and the sea, and which also stretches for nearly three-quarters of a mile between the Fort and the native town, the effect was really splendid. The arches, beneath which the Prince had passed, were now, not exactly resplendent, but radiant with soft pretty lights. The Queen's statue, which I am told is carefully cased over with tin every monsoon to prevent it from suffering damage by the terrible rains of our summer months, was also lit up and had the same subdued effect. Beyond the Esplanade the blaze of the native town began —the blaze as of a great conflagration.

The line of houses which connects the Fort with the native town is the Parsee quarter of the city, and the Parsees, having no fatherland of their own, but being strangers in a hospitable land, are extremely loyal subjects of the British Crown. They had accordingly illuminated in grand style. The public or municipal illuminations consisted of arches, stars, and wheels; theirs consisted of glass chandeliers, many-coloured glass lamps, and Chinese lanterns.

The Elphinstone Circle, which is a lofty and handsome crescent of merchants' offices, the imposing Town Hall, and the New Bank of Bombay, were all superbly illuminated by lines of lamps. Lamps and lanterns were hung across the streets of the Fort, and in many places in beautiful festoons, while amid the blaze of so much light the flags and streamers fluttered gaily in the slight breeze.

The Bombay Club was splendidly lit up with oil lamps, which also traced out the outlines of the building. Over its front were three lines of arches, and from the centre of each hung a large coloured Chinese lantern.

In the Fort the narrow streets are crowded, and along the broad walks of the Esplanade are thronging thousands on thousands of people. The sight would be weird for its strangeness, were it not so familiar to European eyes. Beneath the glimmering or blazing lights on every street the white flowing robes of the natives add to the bright cheerfulness of the scene, and their red turbans add to the glow of colour which comes from a hundred thousand lights. Every one is in the best of temper; there is no pushing and no horseplay such as is common in great crowds at home. There is certainly much good-natured chaff and banter going on, but it is given and taken in good part.

Carriages, too, and common buggies are driving about in all directions, and equestrians are also frequent. They sometimes get themselves ironically cheered as they pass. When the Royal procession approached the crowd separated of its own accord, to allow his Royal Highness and the Viceroy and their suites to pass. They were escorted by a squadron of the 3rd Hussars, and were loudly cheered by the natives as they passed. In the Parsee quarter of the town flowers were thrown upon the Royal carriage, and packets of sweetmeats were also showered down upon the Prince. His Royal Highness could not but be amazed at the splendour of the illuminations.

One of the most interesting circumstances in connection with the illuminations and decorations was the hearty and spontaneous zeal with which the natives threw themselves into that part of the programme. They not only subscribed liberally to the public fund which was being collected by the Reception Committee for the general purposes of the celebration, but numbers of influential natives held meetings and took steps to act on the mind of their countrymen, with the view of making the illumination as grand as possible. In the densely inhabited portions of the native town, known as Pydownee, Kalbadevie, and Mombadevie (if the telegraph will correctly transmit these strange names to English eyes), the residents were invited by some leading natives to a friendly colloquy as to the best means of adorning their houses and lighting them up. On one occasion Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Parsee baronet, took the chair. The object was not to collect money, for that duty had been left to the Reception Committee, but merely to advise the natives of the districts to decorate the fronts of their houses with anything graceful or beautiful that would show forth their loyalty and devotion, and to light their dwellings up inside and outside in the most effective way possible. All the windows stand open night and day from top to bottom, save when it is necessary by means of Venetian blinds or well-watered kuskus tatties to exclude the rays of the scorching sun. From the interior of every house, therefore, if the suggestions of the native gentlemen were adopted, there would come floods of light to mingle with the great blaze from the illuminations in the streets. Very few of the inhabitants of these parts of the town belong to a class who have yet taken to using gas; their simple oil lamps are, on the whole, cheaper, and quite as effectual for the purposes of their ordinary life. All they were asked to do was that each of them should light some extra lamps and hang them from ceilings or set them within their windows to turn night within their dwellings into brilliant day. They were to be left to themselves also to light up the fronts of their houses in whatever manner they pleased, though counsel would be given them if necessary, but all that was wanted was—Lamps, lamps; everywhere lamps.

The private illuminations to-night show how warmly in all the districts of the native town the hint has been taken. I have driven along the Bhendi Bazaar-road and into the Parell-road—the route by which the Prince's procession went. I have also gone along by Breach Candy, and I have looked at the line of lights from Pydownee to the Bibie Society's Depot, from the Mombadevie Chowkey or police office, to the recently-built and handsome Arthur Crawford Markets, so called from the name of the first municipal commissioner of Bombay, and driven hither and thither to see as much of the native town as I could. The interior of nearly every dwelling in the main thoroughfares and down the greater side streets, as one looks into the houses through the open windows, dazzles the eye with the blinding light. Lamps and variegated lanterns depend in profusion from the ceilings of the better-off classes, while the poorer have their lamp or two hung up or set in some advantageous spot for being seen. The shops —I do not know how to describe them, for they are all open to the front, and the conception under the word misleads our English mind—are also well lit up and generally filled with the male members of the household and their friends. These are generally seated cross-legged in groups, or on their haunches in the manner peculiar to Orientals, and as Orientals delight in light we may suppose that they are revelling in the bright ness and gaiety of the occasion.

Altogether the illumination is the finest I have ever seen, excepting, perhaps, that of Cairo, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal. The gas illuminations have been a partial failure, but fortunately they were not numerous, and they did not mar the effect of a most extraordinary display.

THE SAILORS' BANQUET AND THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

The Prince thereafter visited the University of Bombay, where an address was presented to him by the Senate, to which he made a brief and gracious reply.

He afterwards attended a great banquet which was given to the soldiers of the Bombay garrison and the sailors of the fleet, and which was provided out of the funds raised by the Reception Committee for the general purposes of the rejoicings. There was no hall large enough in Bombay to accommodate the great number of soldiers and sailors who were to be invited, and a temporary erection was constructed on the Esplanade where it might come off. An interesting *fete* took place in the same temporary structure yesterday, when seven thousand native children were regaled on fruit and cake and sweetmeats, and had an opportunity of seeing the Prince. The structure is flat-roofed, and covered with mats wrought of palm leaves. It was hung liberally with flags, and made to look as gay and inviting as possible. Two thousand soldiers and sailors sat down to dinner, and they were busily engaged discussing the ample supply of viands which the Reception Committee had spread on their board when the Prince arrived. They started instantly to their feet, and cheered to the echo. Again and again their lusty cheers rang forth, and these were all the heartier, as those Government functionaries who had prepared the programme of his Royal Highness's engagements and movements had steadily set their faces against his Royal Highness looking in upon the soldiers and sailors' banquet, even for a few minutes, in the course of the evening. The effect of the two thousand stentorian voices of as many robust men all cheering in unison was, to say the least of it, inspiring and wonderful.

The Prince's visit gave great delight to both the seamen and the troops. It was so entirely devoid of formality that His Royal Highness moved about among the men, and drank their health after a graceful and effective speech.

The Prince remained at the banquet for some time, and left amid deafening cheering.

His Royal Highness's affability also in being present at the native children's *fete* yesterday has won him golden opinions from all the natives. It is an event on which the parents of the children will dwell with pleasure, and which will be remembered by the little ones themselves with delight as long as they live.

A very singular difficulty with reference to this children's *fete* in the course of planning the programme of the rejoicings, and it is one that illustrates native life and ideas in a remarkable manner. It was contemplated from the first by the committee in charge of the arrangements that the dinner to the soldiers and sailors and the banquet to the children should take place in the same temporary erection, and so far there was no objection on the part of the natives. But it was also proposed that the soldiers and sailors' banquet should be given on the day immediately preceding that on which the children's *fete* was to be held. It was objected, however, that the rules of the various Hindoo castes would prevent the Hindoo children from eating to the same apartment, or even using the same room, so soon after it had been dined in by the European sailors. They would not even sit at the same tables and chairs till some longer interval had elapsed than that which was proposed. The difficulty was overcome by altering the date of the children's *fete* and giving the little ones the precedence. The juvenile banquet was accordingly fixed for yesterday, and the soldiers and sailors' banquet for to-day, but there had been all along considerable uncertainty about the day on which it was to be held. The supreme object of every one was to have it at a time when his Royal Highness's arrangement permitted him to be present. Tuesday of next week was first fixed upon, but that is the day when his Royal Highness returns from his visit to Poons, the old capital of the Peishwas, and as the journey even by rail is long and tedious, there was no hope whatever that he would arrive in time to attend it. Application was made to the Governor of Bombay requesting him to appoint a day that would be convenient for the Prince, but the usual official reply was received, that the Prince's programme was full, and that the date of the *fete* should remain unaltered. The committee, nothing daunted, entered into a contract—provisional merely as regards the date—for the supply of the dainties with which the little ones were to be regaled, in the hope that his Royal Highness, when he himself arrived, would graciously arrange to give an hour to an assemblage which seemed to have a special claim upon his sympathies. He accordingly made a point of being graciously present at the juvenile gathering, and it furnished him with one of the most interesting recollections which he will carry back with him from India.

THE CLAIMANT IN DARTMOOR.

THE following are, the *Morning Advertiser* states, verbatim copies of letters which have been received by Mr. Guildford Onslow, who continues to take almost unexampled interest in the Tichborne case, from the Claimant, now undergoing his term of penal servitude in Dartmoor Prison. They were forwarded to Mr. Onslow on the 4th inst., by the Governor, who, in accordance with the rule, of the convict establishment under his charge, carefully read them and erased all the words in those lines where the omission is marked with asterisks. Both letters are in the well-known handwriting of the Claimant, and in neither of them is there any error of spelling or punctuation. Wapping butchers are not, as a rule, remarkable for acquaintance with our classic authors, and it is to be presumed that the Claimant's cell is not onriched with a copy of Ovid's "Metamorphoses" to remind him, as the Latin quotation in Mrs. Onslow's letter does, that to have thoroughly learned the liberal arts refines the manners and permits them not to be unpolished :"—

"DARTMOOR PRISON, DEVON, 29TH OCTOBER, 1875.

"No. A 1139. THOS. CASTRO.

"'MY DEAR ONSLOW.—Strange to say I am still alive; nor is my spirit as broken, by past misfortunes, as to be intimidated, by threats or punishments, into denying my name and existence. God, in his great goodness, has entirely frustrated the evil designs and virulent machinations of man, as is evident by my being still alive. . . . . .

Therefore, I may say my heart is comparatively light; for, knowing as I do that I have never intentionally injured man, woman, or child, or intentionally broken any of the just laws of my country, I feel sure the time is not far distant, when our gracious Majesty will no longer refuse to hear the voice of her subjects, especially when all they ask is that justice may be done an innocent and injured man. I am aware the two Lord Chief Justices stand between the Royal prerrogative and mercy, by threatening to resign their seats if I am released, and I trust it will please God to ordain even that great difficulty to be surmounted. It is not necessary for me to reiterate what I said in my last—things are just the same, with this difference, that there is much less of me. Please remember me to all my friends in your neighbourhood. . . . . .

and write to my dear wife and tell her how impossible it is for me to write to her direct. With love to herself and my dear, dear children, believe me, my dear Onslow, your injured and robbed friend, "ROGER."

"DEAR MRS. ONSLOW,—Let me, in the first place, sincerely thank you for your letter and the kind promises therein contained towards my poor dear children. I should never have written your fair name on such a piece of paper had you not requested me to do so, for I cannot say of this . . . emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros . . . . . .

"Please give my love to my wife and children, and kind remembrances to all old friends. Kindly explain to my wife that I should have no adress her as Mrs. Castro. If I wrote to her direct, and I will never live to do her and my dear children so great a wrong . . . . . .

"I don't mention names for the reason I before stated, but please remember me kindly to the ladies near you, and thank them, for me, for their kind efforts to get me justice, which, alas! I never now except.—" Believe me, dear Mrs. Onslow,—" Your old friend ', Roger,' "THOMAS CASTRO."

CAUTION.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

IN CHANCERY. LEE AND PERRINS, of Worcester, AGAINST ALFRED ROBERT LEE, trading as A. R. LEE & Co., at Rainford Junction, Lancashire.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 20th July, 1875, a Perpetual Injunction was granted in the above cause by his Honour, the Master of the Rolls, restraining the Defendant from using the word "Worcestershire," or any word only colourably differing therefrom in connection with any Sauce manufactured by him, and any Labels or Wrappers resembling those used by the Plaintiffs.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to sell as "Worcestershire" or "Worcester" Sauce, any Sauce other than that manufactured by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, Worcester, or to use any Labels, or Wrappers resembling theirs.

THOMAS SOUTHALL, Worcester,
Solicitor for the said Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

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COFFEE PROPERTY IN NORTH WYNAAD FOR SALE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at MANANTODDY on a day to be shortly fixed, the following :—

That property forming portion of that which is known as the VALLEY ESTATE, situated on the South of the Tyrrinhully River, extending to about 450 acres, of which about 100 are planted and the remainder forest. On this there is a good pulper, vats and tools, also 2 Cattle Sheds in course of erection, and 40 head of cattle.

That portion of the same Estate lying to the North of the Tyrrinhully River, extending about 200 acres, consisting of about 20 acres planted.
20 " Forest.
80 " Grass Land.

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For further particulars apply to the Superintendent Mr. JOHN LOWRIE, Pagoda Hotel, Manantoddy, or to

MESSRS. ALSTONS & Co.,
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"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

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